TROY, KANSAS: Thursday, ::: September 20, 1877.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING. The County Republican Central Committee of Don iphan County, Kansas, is requested to meet at the Court House, in Troy, on Monday, October 1st, at 2 o'clock, p. m. The following persons constitute the

Iowa Township-Wm. Fairall, J. P. Johnson,

Wolf River Township -- D. W. Morse, R. P. Shuleky

Centre Township-C. Leland, Jr., S. N. Jol Henry Boder, Jr. Wayne Township—J. B. Keundy, Wm. Patterso V. D. Stewart. Burr-Oak Township-Wm. Eye, H. S. Cowger, J.

Washington Township-J. R. Stone, W. W. Carte

Marion Township-C. O. Madoulet, A. H. Carrier CYBUS LALAND, JR., Chairn

ALMERA N. JOHNSON, Secretary.

"COMMUNISM."-This is a term that is very glibly used by a few newspapers in this country They can pever refer to the efforts of laboring men to secure living wages for their toil, with out styling it "Communism." Every struggle of working men for bread for their families, is "Communism." Every protest against capitallets being permitted to dictate and execute all the laws, to "Communism." In short, the only way for laboring men to escape the stigms of being regarded as Communists, is to quietly bend to the yoke, and cheerfully perform all the tasks their masters impose upon them, whether their families starve or not.

In the recent great strike, the men who struck for living wages, were not the men who committed murder and destroyed preperty. This was the work of thieven and roughs, who took advantage of the great excitement to commit their depredations. The railroad strikers endeavored to save property. Must men forever submit to oppression, because their struggles for justice may be taken advantage of by the worst classes of society to perpetrate crimes? Communists are these who seek to appropriate the accumulations of the labors of others. Do the laboring men of America deserve this title ? Does it not rather belong to the capitalists, who appropriate the services of laboring men without adequate

ANOTHER KANSAS BOOK.-We have received from Goo. W. Martin's Kansas Publishing House, Topoka, a copy of Peller's Elements of Book Keeping. It is wholly a Kansas production, the suther and publisher both residing at Topeka. Of the merits of the work we cannot speak, as we know nothing of the science of book-keeping, beyond Double-Entry-that is, charging a man twice for the same thing. But the mechanics part of the work is first-class, and has neve been excelled by the most famous Eastern book publishing houses. Prof. Felter has written, and George W. Martin published, a complete series of official school record books

The Leavenworth Press seems to have sen established for the same purpose that the Troy Bulletin was-to find fault with everything that does not bring grist to its mill, reform things generally, lament the existing corruption f politics, and to purify everything that will not pay it a price to be let alone. The editor of the Press for years edited the most rabid Democratic paper in the State. It is appropriate that uld endorse the political soundness of the traitor Rayes, and find fault with every Republican whe stands true to the party. The day of newspaper Ishmaelites will some time pass away. When it does, we fear the Press will not pawer at roll-call.

IF Recently, we published a communication, Two or three papers at once announced that we were working for the defeat of Ingalis and the election of Gov. Anthony. Last week, we published and endorsed the Senator's Osawatomic speech, and now the Leavenworth Press has dis covered that we are working for Ingalls' re-election, and even refers to our remarks as "what Ingalle says." We hope these papers will keep us informed as to how we stand on the Senstorial

17 When the Troy Bulletin, a paper started for the purpose of diserganizing and defeating the Republican party in this County, published ication from a Democrat, proposing a man who was never a Republican, as the Republican caudidate for County Treasurer, Republicans should rush to his support, and drop their own men-in a horn. We imagine that all such little tricks will fail, this year.

The Kanne City Times publishes a long letter, purporting to be from a prominent Kan-sas Republicau, who has become diagnsted with the corruption of the party. The name of Cyrus Wheelook is algoed to the letter. Mr. Wheelook is a very prominent-Republican, and we are sor ry that he cannot stand the party any longer, int-who the dickens is Cyrus Wheelock !

8. 8. Prouty is now running the Junction Union for George W. Martin. Col. Prouty has had his ups and downs, but for the past few years, it has been mostly downs; but then he is an excellent newspaper man, and there is not a person in Kansas that does not have the best of feeling for him.

Kentucky, a State that has never voted Republican, and that was full of traitors pre-tending to be Union men, during the Rebellion, is giving Hayes the most brilliant and enthus me he has ever received.

We stand saids, this week, and permit on adents to do the principal editorial work of the Chief. We prefer to do this, rather than steal articles from other papers, lead them, and pass them of for editorials.

13 Read the letter of Maj. Morrill. He corrects one or two errors we made in our article relative to an interview with him, and gives some interesting testimony as to the prosperity

To Desperate fighting still continues in Tur-key. Up to last accounts, the Turks had failed to capture Shipks Pass, and the Russians had

emplished the capture of Plevna. Catholic colony, from St. Louis, ha should 19,000 acres of land in Pottawattomic County, in this State. This is the true remedy

for laborers out of employment. A negre who committed an outrage on a white girl in Kentucky, recently, was caught and

skinned alive. They ought to present the skir Two prisoners broke out of the Senses jail, Tuesday night. One was held on a charge

of horse stealing, and the other, for stealing Wade Hampton has been delivering an

deress at the Rockford, Illinois, Pair. They are bound to have some big Rebel there.

The Israelites of Atchison have recently lebrating Yom Kippur. He is a cousin of

IT In the shooting contests at Creedm merican team have beaten the British team, CORRESPONDENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Mr. Enror: -In your paper of the 23d ult., you have the following as an editorial: "Will some advocate of Hayes' Southern policy please give us som ogy! Among all the articles that we have yet see attempting to justify him, we have failed to find a single one that did not read like an apology for a

Premising my extreme regret that your judgment has led you to condemn that policy, I cheerfully take up the gauntlet you have thus thrown "to all comers, in the broadest sense of medieval chivalry.

While I shall assume, in all confidence, that you reatment of an antagonist will be characterized by spirit, I do not fail to see that your command of the itorial columns assures you all the nume tages belonging to the opportunity of immediate r ion, reply and retort, and especially pertaining to the last say in controversy-advantages greatly en anced in their officacy, when enjoyed by one so wel known and widely distinguished for keen and pungent wit, and sharp and incisive aareaam.

But there are two considerations upon which I place o great reliance, that I do not healtate for a mos to enter the lists, even under those disadvantages These are, first, an impregnable conviction of the wis-dom and constitutional soundness of the policy; and second, a no less assured conviction in the "sober, second thought" of the American people. Unless one or the other of these is unfounded, such a controversy as you have invoked can have but one issue, unless ndeed, the weakness of the advocate may attract de

and treacherous act," but to show that the treatment of the Southern question, by the President, was in the highest degree, and to his undying honor, just in spirit, wise in judgment, broad, comprehe stitutional in statesmanship, and amongst the most cuous, if not the noblest instance in the anna of our history, in which any man in authority has me a greatly vexed question in the loval spirit so well and timely uttered, "that he serves best his party, who

That there should be a large mass of people, of the great whole constituting American citisenship, whose ns and prejudices go farther than their reason and a just view of constitutional limitations, toward the formation of their opinions, ought not to be a matter of surprise, however much one of regret.

so much more in harmony with prevailing tastes to attack than to maintain-so much surer t use enthusiasm, to be scoffy and surcustic, than to be logical and precise so much easier to excite preindice than to allay it—so much, apparently, me distingue to denounce as a traitor, than to sean, pa-tiently and laboriously, the profound teachings of justice and a high sense of official obligation, that would demonstrate the hero.

Mr. Hayes entered upon his high office, to find awaiting his solution a problem involving as deeply the peace and prosperity of the whole country, as any that can arise under our form of government. It involved no less as grave a question of constitution power and obligation, as any collision of sentiment and fact can be conceived to present. Mr. Hayes had been elected to office by the Republican party. His sympatics were, unquestionably, on the side against which his judgment forced him to decide. His preju dices were against those whose claims a prof sense of duty obliged him to sustain. Now, in this is found, with many of his own friends, a cause of ens-picion, of complaint, of animadversion, of denuncia-tion. Whether rightly so or not, to your mind, Mr. Editor, and in the estimation of all those who are ca pable of rising above mere facts, and estimating weight of reasons and of responsibilities, must depend upor the considerations by which his action was determined

Why, Walker, how is this! I hear that you were one of the most determined men on the jury against hanging Jones. You know you told me, a month ago, that you believed he ought to be hung. Well, yes, that's so; but you know, Jack, I took an oath, as a juror, to decide that thing according to the law and the evidence; and, bad as I wanted to hang the

whelp, I couldn't perjure myself to do it. the high demands of personal and official obligation and responsibility, a true man will find himself obliged to modify and control his lasse opinions. There can scarcely be a doubt that the President would, personally, have greatly preferred to have had Chan berlain and Packard occupy the gubernatorial chairs tioned his devotion to his party principles; no man has ever doubted his loyalty to his convictions; no mental organization; nobody has impugued his tenae ity of purpose. Whence, then, comes it, that he has adopted a line of policy resulting in the defeat of what must have been, to him, a desirable object? Has it been the result of a conscientious conviction of official duty! If so, no honorable man will deny that he standa approved to his own inner conscience, and is entitled to universal admiration for his integrity.

The only other question is, was the conclusion be reached, such as is sustained by the true sense and spirit of the constitution, which, at his inauguration he had solemnly sworn, to the best of his ability, to "preserve, protect, and defend?" His fidelity to this high obligation has been fully sustained in the as sumption that he has done what he has done, in a full viction that such was his imperative duty. Whatever might be our judgment of the soundness of hi conclusions, we ought not to hesitate to accord him matinted praise for his purity of purpose; and this, after all, is the highest honor we can give. But if, be by the Constitution, but the only one, within its letter and spirit, that he could have reached, then, beside onor due to his integrity, he makes a just demand

What, then, were his powers in the premises, and what the teachings of the Constitution, by which they

were to be interpreted !

He had, unquestionably, ample power to have maintained the "status" as he found it in Louisiana and South Carolina. That status was one, simply, of suspension of all official functions, equivalent to an rregnum of government. This would be, simply, the result of keeping in the position then occupie the Federal forces. No pretense of authority can be shown for any affirmative step in the direction of giving vitality and administrative capacity to the governments of either of those who, by such a course, might have still occupied the position of claimants of executive power. But even the power I have concoded, was the mere, naked result of his actual cor dition of supremacy in command, and not a power rightfully to be exercised. Barracks, posts, garrisons, and such other places as are provided for the use an possession of the military in times of peace, and these only, are the proper positions to be held by the army, or any portion of it, by the unmistakable letter and spirit of the 3d Article of the Amendments to the itution: "No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any bouse, without the consent of the owner, nor, in time of war, but in a manner to be pre-

scribed by law." Is, then, there no case in which the military power of the United States may constitutionally be used, within State limits? Undoubtedly there is. And how and when does the case exist! When it falls within the true sense and meaning of such provision as has been made by the Constitution for emergencies an-

question, is Sec. 4, Art. 4, of the Constitution. "The United States shall guarantee to every State in this

tic violence."

It is not pretended that the first paragraph of this

Who did you see in Philadelphia, and for what specsection has any bearing upon the question. It is the second, and to that only, of the whole Constitution, who is Clerk of the U. S. District Court for Kansas ? we are to look for the power of the President, rightfully, to have pursued another than that which you the re-arrest of J. D1 Was not Mr. Wilson out-side of days, at least. Nevertheless, Campbell and Dale got fully, to have pursued another than that which you call his "Southern policy." This Section, however, is not of itself sufficient to give to the President any power, in any case. It is the United States, and not the President, who shall do what is prescribed; and even as to the United States, it would be, clearly, entirely inoperative, standing alone in the Constitution, without Congressional legislation to prescribe how and under what circumstances the remedy provided should be applied. In other words, it is perfectly apparent that this, like most granted powers, is not self-operative, and does not contain enough to indicate how it is to be made operative. No other apparently sensible view can be suggested, than that this Senator Ingalls ever heard of Bent. Murdock? Do you restly think J. D. was so "hard up" that he was another than that the was in the constitution, and could he change, alter, or make out new papers of the camped alter, or make out new papers outside of kansas, and without the Court's order! My knowledge of law is limited, but distinguished lawyers inform me that such proceeding the court of the court

ion, to show under what circum Accordingly, as far back as A. D. 1795 and 1807, pro ision was made, in the real spirit and letter of the Constitution, with whose purposes the statesmen of the period were familiar. These laws provided for the case of an insurrection against the Governmen lication of the Legislature, or of the Executive application of the Legansened, to call out such force of the militia of other States, or such part of the land and naval forces, as he should deem necessary to suppress such insurrection. It is scarcely worth while to suggest that the facts presented no such a case in er of those States as was covered by the provis ons of these statutes. It was not deep during all the period from the adoption of the Constitution up to the attempted seconsion of States, and ent great civil strife, to provide any more stringently for any extraordinary conting These simple provisions had proven abundantly suffi ient, in all that interval; had met the requ of the occasion of the Whiskey Insurrection in Pennsylvania, and of the Dorr Rebellion in Rhode Island. It sion, other and much more comprehensive me should be suggested, to meet the extraordinary occ as growing out of a thon existing attempt, by States and State authorities, to defy the power of the Gen eral Government. Thus we see that, early after that late, very much more far-reaching acts were passed— o far-reaching, indeed, as scarcely to present the emblance of claim to be within the Constitution grant. Based upon the clause we have referred to urt, with any pretensions of conceding suprema cy to the Constitution, would for a moment have held as of any validity the Act of July 29th, 1861. Whatever of authority it could invoke to entitle it to acquiescence and support, was only such, and could only be such, as results in the inquestioned necessity which, under whatever form. rernments claim to adopt any measures dedefense. As a war power it was passed; as a war power it was indispensable; as a war power it claimed and received unquestioning acquiescence; and as such, but only as such, was and is entitled to be held as of authority. Nor, indeed, does it claim to have its origin in the clause we have quoted, or to be an en-

tions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the Government of the United States." It is, therefore, even less worth while than in refer ence to the statutes of 1795, &c., to say that no such case existed in either Louisians or Bouth Carolina, as was covered by this statute, and, on any pretense of reason demanded the voluntary interposition of the President There remains one other statute which extremist may invoke in maintenance of their claim of an rity on the part of the President, for retaining found occupying the capitals of those States. But only extremists of the extremist sect can find in this act, justification or even apology for such a policy as ted the sole alternative to that pursued by

actment in defense of State authority—on the con-

trary, it covers only the cases of unlawful "obstruc

President Haves. The law I now refer to, is that of 25th April, 1871. But I find this paper too long to permit the consid eration of this act; in its bearings on this question will, therefore, reserve the further discussion for sture article. Yours, truly,

LETTER PROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apg. 23d, 1877. Forror CHIEF:-I notice, in the last issue of you osper, a short letter from D. J. Keller, Esq., U. S. Deputy Marshal for Kanssa, in defense of Senator Ingalla. This is natural and very right for Mr. Keller to ome to his rescue. Mr. K., in enjoying the favor, and perhaps, the confidence of Mr. Ingalls—if it be poss ole for the Senator to have a confidant-is unde many obligations, and therefore he could do nothing less than broadly exonerate his friend. I rather like a man who stands by his friend through good and evil report. In the opinion of Mr. K., great injustice has been done Senator Ingalla. On general principles, I would not stoop to asperse the Senator's character sooner than his friend D. J. K., of Lenvenworth, and do not now, only to defend the character of one he has abused, as I believe. There is this wide differ ence between us, however, which claims a notice: Mr. Keller is indirectly, if not directly, an appointed of Mr. Ingalis, and being such, he is bound, by every sense of honor and personal consideration, to speak and work for the Senator's interest. A man thus sitsated, is not liable to see anything wrong in the man who bestows on him a bounty. Mr. Keller's letter is glasses, view certain things at autipodes, because our relations with the Senator are so widely different; he is directly obligated, and I am not. This is natural, It is for public opinion to determine which of the two statements is the most disinterested and unbiased.

Mr. Keller says: "I deem it my duty to make a ed in said communication." It's a very proper thing to correct assertions, if untrue; but why didn't Mr. K. give the whole history of the case as it is! Keller says: "J. D. was indicted at the April term of the U. S. District Court of this State, at Topeka, and J. ler himself to the officers of the law, I was armed with a capitar warrant and copy of the indict-ment, and dispatched by U. S. Marshal Miller to Washington, for the purpose of effecting his arrest."
If Mr. J. D. had made a "false affidavit to defraud the United States," why did the Court and the Marshal let him run loose for three mouths, and until the Court had adjourned, before arresting him! This shows dereliction of duty, in the Marshal letting the Government." The Deputy Marshal says he found J. D. "exceedingly kard up," and "gratified and pleased" at being arrested. How preposterous! How many men are there, anywhere, who would believe friends, that he was arrested in the Capitol for "de-frauding the Government!" Several persons here know that J. D. was not "gratified and pleased," but frequently expressed himself "outroped and abused." Mr. Keller tells the truth, when he says J. D. "had no nothing really against him, in fact.

A man "making a false affidavit to defraud the Govrament," is a perjurer and a thief, and a paltry railroad fare and a sleeping coach ticket could never compensate any man for the loss of his good name, and the stigma thrown on his family. No. Mr. Keller, the truism runs, if I quote correctly: "He who steals my purse, steals trash; but he who robe me of my good name, takes something of no use to himself, and makes me poor indeed." "The case has never been tried," says Mr. K., because J. D. "has never been ready, but has had it continued from term to term, at his own request." Now, I venture the pre-

a Judge in this city, for permission to take him be-youd this jurisdiction! Did he not have an attorney o defend him! Did not the Judge pronounce your did you do then, and whose rooms did you visit, after deep shade! Who advised you what do do, and what ree to pursue! Was it not a tall man, wearing a United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall go to Philadelphia then, and leave your prisoner here protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature can not be convened), against domes

gratified and pleased at the apportunity affected him of returning hams at no expense to himself, (financially,) being anxious and willing to return! Many persons must think this a thin assertion. Can you inform me which one of Mr. Ingalis' friends went up to the Associated Press Telegraph rooms, on the corner of Pa. Ave., and 14 St. N. W., and had the news agent telegraph the word that J. D., of Kansas, was arrested in this city, for "defrauding the Government!" When you answer all these questions, I shall then be ready to continue the case, and question you further. As I said in my former letter, J. D., an honest

himself, he having a home on those same lands; and when he became fully convinced that Mr. Ingalls was sitting on him, he began making a noise. Almost ously with his first demurrer, he was indicted in Kansas. Even this, and the notice of it, failed to intimidate him. Then came stronger opiates, and be was arrested. While I am on this case, I ola Republican, who has stuck in an oar on gener. principles. He says, "the story is so bunglingly told s to carry conviction of its falsity on its face." am grieved that such is the case. The editor of the Republican knows how it is himself. His letter of ten or twelve pages to the Post Master General is prima facie evidence. The Post Master General doubtless thinks it "bungling," as immediately on its receipt the P. M. G., for the good of the Public Service, de sided to retain Perry as Post Master at Paola, Kansaa. This be did, after the Special Agent had recom-mended Perry's removal, and the appointment of a new man, to maintain peace in Miami County. Rice's sulted in the P. M. G. retaining Perry. Let me say me thing to you, Brother Rice: you are "whistling e-stone," when you seek to bolster up any nan purely for his aid in pos-toffice affairs, to the det iment of a man who has been loudly abused and saltreated, as was J. D. I believe I can prove that Mr. Ingalls' friends in Washington were pouring cold eater down your back, a few weeks ago, in the P. O. D. The general impression here is, that Mr. Keller did not formulate the letter appearing over his name in the Chief. Whether this is true, or not, I shall no pretend to say. It hardly seems to me like K.'s lan-"Correcting many of the assertions con ed in said communication." What bare-faced, bald-headed assumption, in making a broad negation, and orrecting nothing to the satisfaction of any intelli-

> Severance Post-Office Trouble. SEVERANCE, KANSAS, Sept. 18, 1877.

EDITOR CHIEF: -As there are many rumors about he Post-office trouble at this place, and many que ions asked about the parties implicated in it, and not aving time to answer each individual and each letter, I therefore beg space in your valuable paper, to answer my friends' interrogatives; and without furth

In 1871, A. S. Campbell came to this place, and with limited means, engaged in the Drug business. At that time, Alexander Gunn was Post-master at Severance. Gunn wished to give up the office. J. F. Wil-son wanted it, as also did A. S. Campbell. Wilson as surrounded by many old friends. Campbell wa emparatively a stranger, and, as he said, "poor and eedy." N. L. Springer and myself, with one or two others, deeming it more charitable to give the office to Campbell than Wilson, went to work and got him (Campbell) the office. We also used every honorable neans we reasonably could to bring trade to him. In 1875, Campbell was elected Representative. Springer doing all he could to elect Campbell ell then resigned his office as Post-master, and

N. L. Springer was appointed in his stead. In 1876, Dr. G. Y. Dale bought Campbell's Drug Store. Dale came from Missouri with a parchment shich he (Dale) said the "boss" of some Church had fixed up for him, claiming that he (Dale) was a very xemplary member of the Christiau Church. Springer, ing a member of the same Church, made an extra fort to assist Dale in getting practice and trade. On the 5th of March, 1877, (just after it was surthat Hayes was President), a few of the citizens were saloon of L. C. Nelson, in Severance, having a little jollification. Among them was a man by the name of Wesly Beauchamp. A drunken Irishman kept annoying said Beauchamp. Beauchamp told this Irishman several times to go away, and let him alone; but he still kept up his annoyance, until Beauchamp gave him a push from him. The Irish-man, being drunk, fell against the bar, and received a slight hurt. Another Irishman ran out of doors to a man by the name of Patrick Maher, (also an Irishreciprocity in politics. Your correspondent is quite differently situated, having no axe to grind, no office loon, and accused Beauchamp of drawing a knife on knife on his friend. Maher then rushed into the saher, then, without any other provocation, picked up an iron shovel, weighing two or three pounds, and loor senseless, and then followed up with severa other blows, mashing in one side of Beauchamp's skull. While the poor man lay groaning and welter-ing in his blood, Maher, in his hellish fury, stood over him, and damned him for grouning. Maher was ar examination, by the help of his friends, he escaped from the Constable. The best medical aid in the suntry was procured, and for several weeks it was thought the next hour would be the last of the victim But he so far recovered that he was removed to Bar rett's, in Marshall County, Kansas, where he now is tute, he not able to help support them. I received a letter from Beauchamp, a few days since, begging for assistance, and stating that he did not think be would live much longer. Better far for Beauchamp, if th blood-thirsty villain had killed him outright. Efforts were made to recapture Maher. I went to Mr. ome through the office that would lead to the detec tion of Maher, and let me know at once. In a few days, Mr. Springer came to Mr. Small and myself, and told us that there was a letter in the office, which he thought would be of some advantage in getting Ma such a statement! Where is the man who would be her, if we would dare open it. I told Springer I would risk it, and insisted that we open it. Reuben Small, (an uncle of Beauchamp), N. L. Springer and myself concluded to and did open the letter, for the express purpose of getting Maher. The letter was in Maher's hand-write, and mailed at Cincinnati, Ohio. It was then agreed between us three, that I should go to Cincinnati; and that the expenses should be borne equally be kept a profound secret until Maher was taken but Springer revealed it to Campbell, for the purpose of getting his assistance in taking Maher. I can not say Springer committed a crime by revealing it, but I do say it was very imprudent in him, for I believe it

was the means of giving Maher information that he was shadowed. Last Spring, an attempt was made, in an undermin ing way, to remove Springer from the Post-office. A S. Campbell was to be the lucky man, and had his bond filled out, and sent to headquarters; but for some reason, it all fell through.

I now take up Dr. G. Y. Dale again, and carry him diction that it never will be tried, and if ever called along, for he is a little fly-speck in this affair. He was for trial, that J. D. goes free. Since getting into the summoned to appear before the Church tribunal sevserits of this case, I want to ask you, Mr. K., (and eral times, there "to render an account of the deed Mr. Ingalla,) a few questions:

Did you not arrest Mr. D., on you rarrival in Washhe got behind, and had to borrow money. S. L. Ryan ngton from Kansas! Did you not take him before would lend it to him, if he could give security. Dale Springer endorsed for him. He then came to me, and I also endorsed his note with Springer. Dale becan running to pic-nics with young girls, and trusting his store to novices. Consequently, Springer and I asked Dale to give us something to make us safe for the got mad at us, but (very reluctantly) gave us enough to make us safe, at the same time stating that he did for, and was liable to be attached at any moment. days, at least. Nevertheless, Campbell and Dale got help, and put in all that night invoicing; passed some very suspicious papers, called "notes," and Campbell & Gordon claimed to be the owners of the stock of drugs, on the following morning. This took erance, claiming that this sale was to defraud the

These gentleman, with a few others, who have a political "axe to grind," get together, and concoct another fraud. We find them next at White Cloud,

Shreve. What was told to the Commissioner, or what part he took in this affair, or who else beside him had an interest in getting up this suit, I can not tell. I um told that a complaint was framed by U. S. District Attorney Peck, at Topeka, against N. L. Springer, and ive Maher was then notified that he must go to Whi Cloud, twenty miles distant, and make oath to said omplaint, or an officer would be dispatched for hin The charge brought against Springer, was for meddling with the letter referred to in this article pringer was arrested, and gave bonds to appear for farmer from Morris County, Kansos, was here in the rial, September 13. The case was continued to Sepcipher 14, at which time it was tried. After hearing nterest of his neighbors—the Kaw land settlers—and ill the evidence, and all the circumstances surror ing the case, Deputy U. S. Attorney Hanback said hat "a slight violation of the law had been commit ed, but not enough to warrant a binding over," and emmend the Commissioner to dismiss the ease." The

Commissioner then said be was satisfied that a conreflections on the Commissioner and the Prosecuting Attorney, and that the whole proceeding of the Cour was a mockery. I beg pardon for taking so much o our time and space, and my apology for it is, that I leem it justice to the public generally to know the facts in the case, and to know some of the nob nalities of the instigators of this prosecution; for hey are a migratory class, much like the hoppers, (a curse to the people they light around), and as some of sem are making ready to fly from here, I warn the public to be ready with their hopper externi And now, in conclusion of this, my first, I aver tha his prosecution was one of malice, and to further aid in a political scheme. I hold myself responsible for all I have said, and I have more left. If I have lied, you can now prosecute the writer. D. J. MAWHERTER.

Letter from Maj. Morrill. HIAWATHA KANS., Sept. 17, 1877.

EDITOR CHIEF:-In your article on "Kansus' On ward March," of last week, there are one or two er rors that I desire to correct. The statement that I made in relation to the sale of lands by our firm, was that for the seven months ending that day, (Aug. 31st, 1877,) we had sold over fifteen thousand acres o land in Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraskaan average of eighty acres per day for every busines oe, I notice that but three partes bought more than 160 acres each, while the larger portion of the sales ere made in 80 acre tracts, which would show that they were purchased by men of small means, for ac tual settlement. The sales for September have beer larger than for any month previous. All that was said about this County is literally true, and much more might be added. The farmers of this County will have 30,000 head of hogs ready for market by the first of March, which, at low prices, ought to realize a quarter of a million of dollars. We estimate the ance of the total products of Brown County, for the year 1877, at one million five hundred thousand lollars. There are about sixteen hundred families is the County. This would give an average of over nine hundred dollars to each family. Estimating the average living expenses of each family at five hun dred dollars, which is a high estimate, and the net rain of wealth to the County would be seven hundred usand dollars. Nor does this show all the increa in wealth. During the year, a great deal of labor is been expended upon the farms, in the way of per manent improvements. Groves, hedges and orehards have all been increasing in value; and this silent gain is not shown in any estimate of the products of the County. In conclusion, I would say that, during my residence of twenty years in the State, I have never seen so many evidences of a real, substantia prosperity. When the people learn to pay as they go, and to avoid debt, the material prosperity of the Sta will be placed beyond a question.

From the undersigned, Monday night, 11th inst., a black horse, about fifteen hands high, thin in flesh, and marked with white in the face and on one hine foot. Any information regarding the same, sent to D. D. Rose, at Troy, Doniphan County, Kansas, will Troy, Sept. 13, 1877.

WAGENTS DETECT nan), and told him that Beauchamp had drawn a OF EUROPE AND AMERICA.

OR LIFE IN THE SECRET SERVICE. A SELECTION OF CREE-HILLITED CASES IN GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANT, ITALY, SPAIN, RUSSIA, POLAND, EGYPT AND AMERICA. A Revelation of the Most Renounced Detectives of the Globe for Revelation of the Most Kenowned Detectives of the Globe for the past 25 years. It traces out the most noted Hank Rob-bers, Scientific Thieves, Lottery Men, Counterfeit Money Dealers, Pick-pockets, Sharks and Swindlers of all kinds upon the public. This book discloses some of the most marked instances of deep laid plans of mischief and out-rage over recorded by pen or pencil. The book is Profussly Illustrated with Poll Page Engravings. 850 pages. Agenta are meeting with astonishing success. This book will sell when all other books fail to sell.

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20 sept. STANDARD BOOK HOUSE, St. Louis, Mo.

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

In the matter of the estate of John Titman. In the Probate Court of Doniphan County, Kansa In the Probate Court of Doniphan County, Kansas, WOTICE is hereby given, that, by order of the Phate Court of Doniphan County, State of Kansas, will offer for sale, at public auction, for cash, at it will have of Cutober, A. D., 1877, at 10 o'clock, A. M., it following described real property of said estate, situatin the County of Doniphan, State of Kansas, to wit: Toothbeast quarter of the nerth east quarter, and it north half of the west half of the south-east quarter. Section sixteen, (35 Township three, 33 of Manret went tends of Manret went went to the section sixteen, (35 Township three, 33 of Manret went to the section sixteen, (35 Township three, 35 Township three,

By F. H. DRENNING, her Attorney September 20, 1877—4w. Pr'n for \$2 Notice to Teachers.

ection sixteen, (16) Township three, (3) of Range two wo, (22) appraised at \$640. JULIA A. TITMAN.

THERE will be a public examination of applicants a Teacher's Certificate, at the Court House, in True third Saturday in the months of September, Octo and November.

September 13, 1877-10w.

County Superintenden WOOD & CHASE,

TROY, KANSAS,

Cash Paid for Butter and Eggs. Correspondence Invited, and Shipments Solicited. 19apt. 77.15.

U. S. KEITH, Furniture Dealer

UNDERTABER. White Cloud, Kan. A. W. TRACY.

UNDERTAKER TROY, KANSAS. Furniture Neatly Repaired.

Notice. In the matter of the Assignment of Hugh's, Philbrick & Co.

In the matter of the Assignment of Hugh's, Philbrick & Co.

In the District Court, Doniphan County, State of Kansas.

To the Creditors, and all persons whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given, that I, the undersigned,
Assignee of Hughes, Philbrick & Co., by authority of an erder from the Judge of said Court, will offer for saile the notes and accounts of said Hughes, Philbrick & Co., being a part of the Estate to me assigned, and being in amount about two thousand dollars, (\$2,000.) in lots of six, (6) as set forth in the application for said order, to the highest bidder, on thirty (30) and sixty (60) days time, with approved security, at the south door of the Court House, in the City of Troy, Doniphan County, State of Kansas, on the 24th day of September, 1877, at 1 o clock, P. M., of and day, and then and there sell said actors and accounts in lots of six, (6) as aforceasid, to the highest bidder, on thirty (30) and sixty (60) days time, with approved security, until all of said notes and accounts are sold.

BUGH COWEN, Assignee.

Pr's tee, 26.

September 6, 1877-3w. WHITE **Shuttle Sewing Machine**

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AT

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Mothers who Dose their Durlings with draw ingatives, incur a fearful responsibility. The gent inderste, (yet effective,) laxative, alterative, and an lious operation of TARRANT's SELIZER APERIENT pectrly adapts it to the disorders of children.

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Chartered for Educational Institutions. Under Charter no postponeourus con ever occur. All prizes paid in full. Official list of drawn numbers published in N. Y. Herald, N. Y. Sun, and Louiscille Consistency Journal. Address, SIMMONS & DICKINSON. Manager's Office, 72 3d St., Louisville, K
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very mouth during the year.
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NONE can fail to acknowledge its usefulness. Provents runaways, and destruction to vehicle and har ness. No. 1, Japanned, for wagues and agricultural implements, 30 ceuts: No. 2, Japanned, for carriages as buggies, 75 cents. For sale at the principal towns in the

CITY MEAT MARKET West Side Public Square,

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Final Settlement.

Estate of William C. Morehead, dee Notice is hereby given to creditors and others in terested in the Estate of William C. Morehead, deceased, that I will make final settlement of said Estate with the Product Court of Doulphan County, Kansas, on Wednesday, the 3d day of October, 1971, at 10 o clock, A. M. Troy, Kansas, September 4, 1971, at 10 o clock, A. M. CHILDE MOREHRAD, Administratrix, September 6, 1971-4w.

Pr's foe, 52. BUSINESS CARDS.

BODER BROS., BANKERS.

SOUTHWEST corner of the Public Square, Troy, Kan-sas. Loan money, buy notes, sell exchange on prin-cipal cities, buy and sell County Warrants, Gold, Silver, 4c., and receive Deposits.

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DR. R. L. HOFFMEIER,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
having located in Troy, respectfully offers his professional services to the patrons of Homeopathy, and all
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nature. Except when professionally absent, he may always be found in his office. Office and residence, at Geo.
T. Zimmerman's, on the corner, south-west of the school
house.

31may 77.

DR. ALBERT ASHMEAD, DHYSICIAN'AND SURGEON, offers his pro-al services to the people of Troy and surre-country. Office, in front room of Burkhalter's buil U. S. Examining Surgeon for Peusions.

DR. WM. REEDER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, would respect offer his professional services to the citizens of and the surrounding country. Office, first door so Byers' Hardware Store.

may 3

GUY S. HOPKINS, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SUREEON, Severance, Kansa Calls promptly answered, night or day. |22feb77. DR. W. W. CARTER

OFFERS his professional services to the people of Wa thens and vicinity. Office over E. Alward & Co. a Drug Store. PERRY & ARMSTRONG.

TTORNEYS AT LAW, Troy, Kansas. Office south side Public Square. 25jan77. M. C. REVILLE. TTORNEY AT LAW, General Real Estate Agent, and Conveyancer, Troy, Kansas.

2meh 76
loney to loan on real estate, for five years.

FRANKLIN BABCOCK. A TTORNEY AT LAW, Troy, Kansas. Will practice in the several Courts of the State. 3feb76.

P. H. DRENNING, A TTORNEY AT LAW, and Register of Doods of A Doniphan County. Office in Court House, Troy, Kansas. Titles examined and corrected. Abstracts of title made. Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of logal papers, carefully drawn. All legal business will be carefully attended to.

30jan76.

WOOD & WOOD,

A TTORNEYS AT LAW, Troy, Deniphan County,
Kanssa, Office, 2d story Burkhalter's building. Special attention given to the searching of Records, and furnishing Abstracts of Titles to lands in Doniphan County.

LAWYER, Troy. Deniphan County, Kansas. Office, 5mch74.

TROS. W. HEATLEY. PRICE & HEATLEY,
A TTORNEYS AT LAW, Troy, Doniphan County,
jan15. TOM. M. PIERCE,
A TTORNEY AT LAW, Atchison, Kansas. Specia
attention given to business in Doniphan County.
28aug73.

D. M. JOHNSTON. A TTORNEY AT LAW, Troy, Kansas, Offi side Public Square, over Van Buskirk's Sto

CHAS. O. MADOULET,

TTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
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Square, up stairs.

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In preparing the present edition for the press, it is accordingly been the aim of the editors to bring down the information to the latest possible dates, and to furnish an accurate account of the most recent discoveries in science, of every fresh production in literature, and of the newest inventions in the practical arts, as well as to give a suc-cinct and original record of the progress of POLITICAL AND HISTORICAL EVENTS.

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